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7 8 9	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE	
10	RAPHAEL RUSSELL,	CASE NO. C15-0328JLR
11	Plaintiff,	ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO
12	v.	DISMISS
13	SAFECO INSURANCE COMPANY,	
14	Defendant.	
15	I. INTRODUCTION	
16	Before the court is Defendant Safeco Insurance Company's ("Safeco") motion to	
17	dismiss this case based on pro se Plaintiff Raphael Russell's failure to respond to	
18	discovery and failure to comply with court orders directing him to respond to discovery.	
19	(Mot. (Dkt. # 32).) The court has considered the motion, all filings related to the motion,	
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the balance of the record, and the applicable law. Being fully advised, 1 the court GRANTS Safeco's motion and DISMISSES this case with prejudice. 3 II. **BACKGROUND** 4 Mr. Russell filed this action on March 4, 2015. (Compl. (Dkt. # 1).) Although 5 Mr. Russell's complaint is vague and cursory, he alleges that Safeco mishandled his 6 insurance claim and failed pay him the proper amount of benefits after his house burned down. (See id. at 2-5.) 8 On July 14, 2015, Safeco served Mr. Russell with its first set of interrogatories, 9 requests for production, and requests for admission. (Smith Decl. (Dkt. # 23-1) ¶ 3, Ex. 1 10 ("Safeco Requests").) In an accompanying cover letter, Safeco explained to Mr. Russell when his responses were due. (See id. at 1.) Mr. Russell provided his responses on 12 August 12, 2015; however, his responses were deficient in multiple respects. (See Smith 13 Decl. ¶¶ 4, 6, Ex. 2 ("8/12/15 Responses"), Ex. 3 ("8/17/15 Letter").) For instance, Mr. 14 Russell provided incomplete answers to many questions and requests, and he failed to 15 respond at all to others. (See, e.g., 8/12/15 Responses at 7; see also 8/17/15 Letter; Smith 16 Decl. ¶ 5.) On August 17, 2015, Safeco sent Mr. Russell a letter explaining the 17 deficiencies in his responses and asking him to supplement them. (See 8/17/15 Letter.) 18 Mr. Russell did not respond to that letter. (See Smith Decl. ¶ 7.) 19 After attempting to contact Mr. Russell without success, Safeco moved to compel 20 full and complete answers to its discovery requests. (See id., Ex. 4; MTC (Dkt. # 23).) ¹ No party has requested oral argument, and the court deems oral argument unnecessary 22 for the disposition of this motion. See Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 7(b)(4).

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Mr. Russell filed an opposition in which he asked for additional time to respond to Safeco's discovery requests on the basis that he was still searching for some of the 3 necessary information. (See MTC Resp. (Dkt. # 24).) On October 16, 2015, the court 4 granted Safeco's motion and gave Mr. Russell until November 20, 2015, to respond to Safeco's discovery requests. (See 10/16/15 Order (Dkt. # 26).) 5 6 On November 20, 2015, Mr. Russell filed a motion for an additional extension of time to respond to Safeco's discovery requests. (See 1st Mot. to Cont. (Dkt. # 27).) Mr. Russell suggested that an extension was appropriate because he needed to secure the return of relevant documents from an attorney to whom he had spoken about his case. 10 (See id. at 1.) On December 3, 2015, the court granted Mr. Russell's motion for an 11 extension and ordered that "Mr. Russell must respond to Safeco's discovery requests no 12 later than January 8, 2016, in a manner compliant with the Federal Rules of Civil 13 Procedure." (12/3/15 Order (Dkt. # 28) at 2.) In addition, the court warned Mr. Russell 14 that if he failed comply with the court's order, the court would consider imposing 15 sanctions on him up to and including dismissal of his claims. (Id. ("If . . . the court 16 determines that Mr. Russell still has not fulfilled his discovery obligations, the court will 17 consider imposing sanctions on Mr. Russell for discovery violations and for failure to 18 abide by court orders. The available sanctions will include dismissal of Mr. Russell's 19 claims.").) 20 Mr. Russell timely provided additional responses to Safeco's discovery requests; 21 however, those responses were still deficient in numerous respects. (See Silk Decl. (Dkt. 22 # 32-1) ¶¶ 3-5, Ex. 1 ("Supp. Resp. 1"), Ex. 2 ("Supp. Resp. 2"), Ex. 3 ("Silk Memo")

(summarizing the remaining deficiencies).) On January 22, 2016, Safeco filed the instant motion to dismiss. (See Mot. at 1.) Safeco asks the court to dismiss Mr. Russell's complaint with prejudice pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 37(b)(2)(A)(v) and 37(d)(3) for "(1) Plaintiff's violation of this Court's Order . . . of December 2, 2015, . . . and (2) Plaintiff's longstanding and ongoing failure to make discovery." (*Id.*) Mr. Russell did not respond to the substance of Safeco's motion to dismiss. (See Dkt.) Instead, on February 17, 2016, he filed a motion seeking a continuance on the basis of alleged criminal conduct by Safeco and the attorney with whom Mr. Russell had spoken about his case. (See 2d Mot. to Cont. (Dkt. # 34) at 1-3.) Although the court disregarded Mr. Russell's allegations of criminality, the court granted his request for more time and gave him an additional 21 days to respond to Safeco's motion and provide full and complete responses to Safeco's discovery requests. (See 2/22/16 Order (Dkt. # 36) at 3 & n.1.) The court warned Mr. Russell that failure to comply with this new deadline would result in dismissal of his case with prejudice. (See id. at 3 ("If Mr. Russell does not file a response to Safeco's motion to dismiss and fully and completely respond to Safeco's discovery requests by March 14, 2016, the court will dismiss Mr. Russell's claims with prejudice ").) Because the discovery cutoff had passed and the dispositive motions deadline was only two weeks away, the court struck the remaining case schedule deadlines and set a new trial date of August 15, 2016. (See id. at 1, 4; Sched. Order (Dkt. # 13) at 1 (setting the discovery cutoff on February 8, 2016, the dispositive motions deadline on March 8, 2016, and the trail date on June 6, 2016).)

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Despite these extensions and warnings from the court, Mr. Russell again failed to comply with the court's orders and his discovery obligations. On March 14, 2016, Mr. Russell submitted supplemental responses to Safeco's discovery requests, but those responses fail to cure many of the deficiencies in his earlier responses. (See Notice (Dkt. # 40); Safeco Resp. (Dkt. # 42) at 3-5 (describing the deficiencies remaining in Mr. Russell's supplemental responses).) Also on March 14, Mr. Russell filed another motion for a continuance. (See 3d Mot. to Cont. (Dkt. # 38).) He informed the court for the first time that he suffers from dementia and stated that he is still compiling information needed to respond to Safeco's discovery requests. (See id. at 1-2.) He assured the court that he would have the information ready by the end of March. (See id. at 1 ("[W]e will have it done by the end of the month."); see also id. ("At the present, we have [a] contractor and he has an engineer who is able to acquire an estimate by the end of the month for rebuilding the house.").) On March 30, 2016, the court deferred ruling on Mr. Russell's latest motion for a continuance and Safeco's motion to dismiss. (3/30/16 Order (Dkt. # 43) at 1-2.) In consideration of Mr. Russell's representations regarding dementia, the court gave him leave to obtain a guardian and notify the court that he had done so by April 14, 2016. (See id.) As before, the court warned Mr. Russell that failure to comply with this deadline would result in dismissal of his case with prejudice. (See id. at 2 ("If Mr. Russell fails to provide notice of appointment of a guardian by April 14, 2016, the court will dismiss this case with prejudice in accordance with the terms of the court's prior

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orders ").) April 14, 2016, has passed, and Mr. Russell has filed nothing further with the court. (See Dkt.) Safeco's motion to dismiss is now before the court. III. DISCUSSION Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37(b)(2)(A)(v) provides that the court may dismiss an action as a sanction where a party fails to obey an order to provide or permit discovery. Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(b)(2)(A)(v); see also Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(d)(3), 41(b). In determining whether to dismiss a claim for failure to prosecute or failure to comply with a court order, the Court must weigh the following factors: (1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to defendants/respondents; (4) the availability of less drastic alternatives; and (5) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits. Pagtalunan v. Galaza, 291 F.3d 639, 642 (9th Cir. 2002); see Porter v. Martinez, 941 F.2d 732, 733 (9th Cir. 1991); *Malone v. U.S. Postal Serv.*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987). Here, the court finds that the relevant factors weigh in favor of dismissal. First, "the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation always favors dismissal." Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier, 191 F.3d 983, 990 (9th Cir. 1999). Given Mr. Russell's failure to comply with his discovery obligations and the court's orders and the resulting delay of this matter, see supra § II, this factor favors dismissal. Second, "[i]t is incumbent upon the Court to manage its docket without being subject to routine noncompliance of litigants" Pagtalunan, 291 F.3d at 642. This factor favors dismissal. Mr. Russell has repeatedly failed to comply with the court's orders, has failed—despite multiple continuances—to fully respond to discovery requests

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that he received nine months ago, and as a result has already substantially impeded the court's ability to manage this case. See supra § II. Mr. Russell's delays have also begun to affect the rest of the court's docket, as the court has already had to reschedule the trial date in this matter. (See 2/22/16 Order at 1, 4; see also 3/30/16 Order.) Third, "[t]o prove prejudice, a defendant must establish that plaintiff's actions impaired defendant's ability to proceed to trial or threatened to interfere with the rightful decision of the case." Pagtalunan, 291 F.3d at 642. As the Ninth Circuit has indicated, "[u]nnecessary delay inherently increases the risk that witnesses' memories will fade and evidence will become stale," id. at 643, and "[f]ailure to produce documents as ordered ... is considered sufficient prejudice," Adriana Int'l Corp. v. Thoeren, 913 F.2d 1406, 1412 (9th Cir. 1990). On this record, the court finds that Mr. Russell's delay was unreasonable and that this factor weighs in favor of dismissal. Mr. Russell's deficient and delayed discovery responses impair Safeco's ability to investigate the vague allegations of his complaint, evaluate defenses, and identify relevant witnesses and evidence. Additionally, Mr. Russell's failure to comply with discovery deadlines has increased the burdens on Safeco, both financial and otherwise, by forcing it to file a motion to compel and responses to his requests for continuances. (See MTC; Dkt. ## 25, 30, 35, 42.) Fourth, the court is hard-pressed to identify a sanction less drastic than dismissal that would accomplish the necessary result. Rule 37 enumerates a range of alternative sanctions, but none appears appropriate on the facts presented. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(b)(2)(A). For instance, striking Mr. Russell's complaint in whole or in part would

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have little to no effect in light of the cursory nature of the complaint, which already raises		
concerns under the pleading standards articulated by the Supreme Court in Ashcroft v.		
Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662 (2009), and Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544 (2007). (See		
Compl.) The court likewise views a stay of proceedings as ineffective here. Mr. Russell		
has had adequate time to satisfy his discovery obligations, and his failure to comply with		
the court's orders demonstrates that he cannot or will not prosecute this action in a		
diligent and orderly manner. See supra § II. A stay of proceedings would only		
compound the prior delays and thereby reward, rather than sanction, Mr. Russell for his		
conduct. In addition, the court notes that it warned Mr. Russell several times that his		
failure to comply with his discovery obligations and the deadlines set by the court would		
result in dismissal of his case with prejudice. (See 12/3/15 Order at 2; 2/22/16 Order at 3;		
3/30/16 Order at 2); Malone, 833 F.2d at 132-33 ("[T]he case law suggests that warning a		
plaintiff that failure to obey a court order will result in dismissal can suffice to meet the		
'consideration of alternatives' requirement."). This factor weighs in favor of dismissal.		
Fifth, the interest in adjudicating this action on the merits weighs against dismissal		
because "[p]ublic policy favors disposition of cases on the merits." Pagtalunan, 291 F.3d		
at 643. This is the only factor that weighs against dismissal.		

² The court is aware that subsequent Ninth Circuit cases have clarified that in order to qualify as a less drastic alternative a warning must come after an initial failure to comply with a court order. *See Pagtalunan*, 291 F.3d at 643; *Yourish*, 191 F.2d at 992. Here, the court warned Mr. Russell about dismissal three times after he initially failed to meet the deadline set in the court's order granting Safeco's motion to compel. (*See* 10/16/15 Order (granting the motion to

compel); 1st Mot. to Cont. (filed on 11/20/15); 12/3/15 Order at 2; 2/22/16 Order at 3; 3/30/16 Order at 2.)

1 Balancing the foregoing factors, the court finds that dismissal is the appropriate sanction to address Mr. Russell's failure to comply with his discovery obligations and the court's orders. The court therefore grants Safeco's motion to dismiss. Furthermore, the court denies Mr. Russell's pending motion for a continuance as moot. (See 3d Mot. to Cont.) IV. **CONCLUSION** For the foregoing reasons, the court GRANTS Safeco's motion to dismiss (Dkt. # 32) and DISMISSES this case with prejudice. The court DENIES as moot Mr. Russell's motion for a continuance (Dkt. #38). Dated this 15th day of April, 2016. R. Plut JAMES L. ROBART United States District Judge

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